Amendments to the Claims:

Claims 1-14 (Canceled)

15. (Currently Amended) An adjusting device for displacing individual elements of optical systems or of measuring systems, comprising:

a ~~base~~ body;

a piezoelectric actuator arrangement which is supported by ~~the~~ an element to be displaced for moving the element on said ~~base~~ body along a predetermined direction, said piezoelectric actuator arrangement moving with the element to be displaced;

said piezoelectric ~~element~~ actuator arrangement being constructed and controllable in such a way that it exerts shock pulses on the element in order to carry out a stepwise movement of the element on the ~~base~~ body; and

~~a body which has~~ said body having an open or closed hollow cross section and said element to be displaced being supported in a frictional engagement on said body, at least at one location, with an intermediary of a pretensioned spring device, said element being arranged in said body.

16. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 15, wherein the body has a U-shaped cross section or a circular hollow cross section.

17. (New) The adjusting device according to claim 15, wherein the element has a plate whose shape is substantially adapted to the inner cross section of the body and the pretensioned spring device comprises a strip extending at least partially along the outer circumference of the plate and has spring tongues which project laterally, over the front side and rear side of the plate, and are arranged at a distance from one another, said spring tongues extending diagonally from the strip in the direction of the associated inner wall of the body and resting against the latter under spring pressure.

18. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 17, wherein another, second plate whose shape likewise corresponds substantially to the inner shape of the hollow cross section of the body is provided parallel to the displacing element, but is not provided with a spring device and is connected with the element to be displaced by a tubular piezo actuator.

19. (Currently Amended) The adjusting device according to claim 17, wherein a piezoelectric plate actuator extending parallel to the respective side surface of the body is fastened by one end in the vicinity of the two sides on which the spring tongues are arranged, wherein the two free ends of the two piezoelectric plate actuators are fastened in turn to a second plate arranged parallel to the element to be displaced, wherein the shape of the second plate ~~like~~ corresponds substantially to the inner shape of the hollow cross section of the body which, however, is not provided with a spring device.

20. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 18, wherein the element in the form of a plate and/or the second plate have a receptacle for holding a lens.

21. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 15, wherein a measuring head for scanning a measurement strip, a bar code, or the like, is arranged at the element to be displaced, at a terminating surface in the front or back in relation to the given direction.

22. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 15, wherein the body is formed of a plate, wherein a plate-shaped piezo actuator which is arranged substantially at right angles to the respective plate surface is fastened to the two plate surfaces of the plate, and this piezo actuator can be deflected in the desired movement direction of the plate when its end projecting from the plate is acted upon.

23. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 22, wherein a mass body is fastened to the free ends of the two plate actuators.

24 (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 23, wherein the two plate actuators and the mass bodies arranged at their free ends are arranged symmetric to the longitudinal center plane of the plate.

25. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 21, wherein the two piezo actuators are formed by a plate actuator which is guided through the plate.

26. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 15, wherein the element to be displaced is constructed so as to be substantially tubular, is arranged concentrically in the likewise tubular body and is fastened at one axial end to a radially enlarged guide disk which is supported on the inner surface of the tubular body with the intermediary of at least one spring element, and wherein the piezoelectric actuator is constructed as a disk-shaped piezo actuator which is supported in turn, with the intermediary of at least one spring element, on the inner surface of the tubular body.

27. (Previously Presented) The adjusting device according to claim 26, wherein the disk-shaped piezo actuator is connected on one axial side to the element to be displaced by an elastic, tubular coupling member.

28. (Currently Amended) The adjusting device according to claim 27, wherein the disk-shaped piezo actuator carries a mass on its side located opposite from the element to be ~~moved~~ displaced, which mass is arranged concentric to this element.

29. (New) An adjusting device for displacing individual elements of optical systems or of measuring systems, comprising:

a body;

a piezoelectric element supported by an element to be displaced for moving the element on the body along a predetermined direction;

the piezoelectric element adapted to produce shock pulses on the element to carry out a stepwise movement of the element on the body;

the element to be displaced being supported in a frictional engagement on the body with a pretensioned spring device; and

a measuring head operable to scan measurement markers and arranged at the element to be displaced at a terminating surface in the front or back in relation to the given direction.

30. (New) The adjusting device according to claim 29, wherein the body is formed of a plate, wherein a plate-shaped piezo actuator which is arranged substantially at right angles to the respective plate surface is fastened to the two plate surfaces of the plate, and this piezo actuator can be deflected in the desired movement direction of the plate when its end projecting from the plate is acted upon.

31. (New) The adjusting device according to claim 30, wherein a mass body is fastened to the free ends of the two plate actuators.

32 (New) The adjusting device according to claim 31, wherein the two plate actuators and the mass bodies arranged at their free ends are arranged symmetric to the longitudinal center plane of the plate.

33. (New) The adjusting device according to claim 29, wherein the two piezo actuators are formed by a plate actuator which is guided through the plate.

34. (New) The adjusting device according to claim 29, wherein the element to be displaced is constructed so as to be substantially tubular, is arranged concentrically in the likewise tubular body and is fastened at one axial end to a radially enlarged guide disk which is supported on the inner surface of the tubular body with the intermediary of at least one spring element, and wherein the piezoelectric actuator is constructed as a disk-shaped piezo actuator which is supported in turn, with the intermediary of at least one spring element, on the inner surface of the tubular body.

35. (New) The adjusting device according to claim 34, wherein the disk-shaped piezo actuator is connected on one axial side to the element to be displaced by an elastic, tubular coupling member.

36. (New) The adjusting device according to claim 35, wherein the disk-shaped piezo actuator carries a mass on its side located opposite from the element to be displaced, which mass is arranged concentric to this element.